HARRISON'S STRONG LETTER.

WARMLY PRAISED AT THE CAPITAL.

REPUBLICANS RECEIVE IT WITH ENTHUSIASM-A FRANK DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

PET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Sept. 12.—General Harrison's letter of acceptance has been received with enthudasm by Republicans, and with something very much like dismay by Democrats. Both declare it to be a courageous, straightforward, manly letter. Among Republicans it is regarded as fully equal to the high standard which General Harrison himself had set by previous performances of his in the composition of public papers and letters dealing with topics of the day. Even Democrats not entirely blinded by partisan prejudice concede it to be a remarkably able document. cannot help recognizing the striking contrast which eneral Harrison's letter bears to that of the Presidentthe former a clear, firm, logical and conclusive argument; the other a shadow, evasive, meaningless and torpid performance. Among the many expressions by

public men upon the letter are the following Senator Edmunds-I am proud of it and of him. Senator Histock-General Harrison had this advantage over President Cleveland in writing his letter policy of his party and its platform are clearly defined, and he had no necessity for concealing his purposes or those of his party by platitudes and general expressions intended to disguise the real ques-tions before the people. He is terse and distinct in all his utterances, and the people will feel no doubt as to what his policy will be or what his party will do. is for protection, and he does not disguise his convictions upon the question. His letter is admirable in its construction and could not be improved upon, either in the ideas expressed or the mode of their ex-

Senator Allison-General Harrison's letter is a clear, compact and vigorous statement of the Republican tion. He states clearly that position as respects the principle of protection of American industries, and with like clearness every other position of the party. There is in it no dissimulation, no double-dealing, no concealment of ulterior views or plans as respects him-

self or his party. Senator Wilson, of Iowa-1 have read the letter very carefully, and I can but commend it in every respectta style, temper and ability. It is a credit to the writer, as well as to the party whose candidate he is. Senator Kenna (Dem.)-1 differ with many Democrats who affect to think that the letter is weak. I

written letter. Senator Platt-There is a refreshing contrast between the letter of acceptance of General Harrison and that of President Cleveland. General Harrison's is straightforward, frank and statesmanlike, while Mr. Cleveland's is adroit, misleading, and if he were less than President of the United States would justly criticised as purely a campaign document. I think this criticism fully illustrates the difference between the two men, and I am very much mistaken if the people of the United States do not find out that the Democratic campaign is largely carried on from the White House, and when they find that out

they will repudiate it.

to conceal their chagrin over the result."

Garret A. Hobart, member of the National Committee letter to-day with careful interest, and as I read it the A STATESMAN'S IMPRESSIVE DECLARATION. fact was impressed upon me that it expressed in a clear useful and effective way the whole tariff question. If · person had no other literature on the subject, he should read General Harrison's letter to understand the current issue thoroughly. It shows in a very honest way the essential differences in principle and practice between the Democratic and Republican parties of to-day. It is a etter that any voter car peruse with interest and sathfaction, and I think that will be an effective agent it adding new votes to the Republican party. It was a letter in thorough good taste and it will commend itself to every one as the

work of a candid, conscientious, earnest and able man. Clark E. Carr, of Illiuois, a well-known orator, who has been speaking in Maine, had this to say : "General Harrison's letter, I think, is a very happy expression of the tariff issue. It will med a widespread demand and is something orators can reer to and quote on the stump with commendable pride because, in addition to being a piece of political literature of a high order. It is full of good, common, every-tay sayings and sense, which will be useful to all Republicans."

Secretary Fassett, of the National Committee, said : The letter has the ring of the Americanism all It is unequivocal ant trenchant. It cuts into the body of the tariff queston with keen, welldirected strokes like those of a surgeon's scalpel, laying bare the very vitals of the isue. It meets with clearness and dignity the great subjects of international relations and holdly declares the atitude of Mr. Har rison upon the Civil Service, upon election frauds, upon the Mormon question and upon the restrictions of im-

vice. It is honest, sincere, earnest and flows fro profound conviction. rhetoric, no attempt at beclouding the issue. In these respects it is in refreshing contrast to the manifesto of the present occupant of the White House, who calls himself 'We.' "

Aqueduct Commissioner Walter Howe said: "It is a clear and unassailable exposition of the Republi- From The New-York Press. can doctrine on all the questions at issue. The letter meets my cordial approval."

Controller Theodore W. Myers said: "I regard it as a very able document. It is well tempered and judiciously formulated, and in my opinion is a credit to the writer and elevates him in the public mind." Mayor Hewitt said: "It lacks the dash and vim that I looked for."

Aqueduct Commissioner John J. Tucker remarked "I am well pleased with the letter. It meets my views thoroughly on all the subjects discussed."

Emigration Commissioner Stephenson expressed his views in this way: "I think the letter meets the issue at every point fairly and squarely. It is clear, concise, and, I think, unanswerable by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland's free-trade policy. I think every workingman who carefully reads the letter must be convinced that the protection of American industries is a matter which concerns him personally, and, if he draws his own independent conclusions, he will not be long in deciding on which side to cast his vote."

Robert Sewell said: "I have read General Harrison's letter and I have also re-read the letter of Mr Cleveland. There is a great contrast between the two documents. General Harrison has nothing to in the position of the party, explain the platform or the principles on which he stands, while Mr. Cleveland's letter was which devoted to the task of arguing away his own apparent boldness in throwing down the gauntlet of free trade to be the real issue in the canvass. All his admirers boasted of that act as one of frankness of purpose and statesmanship, but Mr. Cleveland is evidently ashamed of it, and he tries in four columns to show that after all he is not a free trader. The candidate of the Republican party has nothing to explain, nothing to take back, nothing to extenuate. stands where the party stands, for protection to

American industry first and last." President Cannon, of the Chase National Bank, What struck me most forcibly in reading the letter was its manly simplicity. There was no attempt at rhetoric, but General Harrison stated on leading topics in

think on the contrary it is a very strong and well

his views on leading
way which showed that he had carefully studied them."
Donald Mackay, of Vermilye & Co., an ex-president
Donald Mackay, of Vermilye & Co., an ex-president
of the Stock Exchange, said: "It is an 'Al' letter,
of the Stock Exchange, said: "It is an 'Al' letter,
and the waves of popular sentiment are flowing in
the direction of General Harrison's election."
William L. Bull, president of the Stock Exchange,
said that he had not had time to read the letter.
He seems to be on the fence.
John D. Terry, of E. D. Mergan & Co., said that
it was an excellent letter and that his influence
would be thrown in favor of the Republican candidate.
A banker who is well known in the Northwest was
inclined to draw a parallel between the two letters,
"The difference in style," he said, "re"The difference in style," he said, "reminds me of an old story told of
minds me of an old story told of
minds me of an old story told one day
have the said of the story told of the said of the said."

the people of the United States do not add out the proposed of the United States do not add out the States of the United States do not add out the States of the United States do not add out the States of the Stat

WHAT HARRISON HAS TO SAY.

HIGH ABILITY INDICATED.

Gueral Harrison's letter of acceptance will confirm the high estimate of his abilities, judgment and charac-ter. It is from beginning to end a strong, luminous and tatesmanlike paper.

RIASONS FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN HIM. From The Philadelphia Inquirer,
Ina few words he gives his opinion of each (question
of the campaign) and the reason why he holds that

A RECORD BACK OF HIS UTTERANCES.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

Inama h as General Harrison, while in the Senate, gave its voice and vote in favor of legislation which sough to promote some of the objects and reforms which are now in lesse, his declarations have the added weight of consistency and a record.

AN AWFUL DOSE FOR THE FREE TRADERS. This letter, putting the whole case so incidity and mercliesly, may well make the Free-Traders wriggle and withe. There is no escaping its logical arraignment, and the chorus of mild sneers and generalized objections that it will be met with can deceive no body.

THE SOLDIERS WILL LIKE IT. From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

What he says about the treatment of Union veterans will be read with special interest, because he is one of them

HE DOES NOT SNEAK NOR DODGE.

From The Detroit Tribune.

There is no evasion—there are no hidden meanings. THE REPUBLICAN CASE WELL SUMMED UP.

From The New-York Sun (Dem.) General Harrison's letter of acceptance contains a

fair presentation of the Republican side of the

YES; BUT BY THE RIGHT HANDS. From The New-York Evening Telegram.

We like Mr. Harrison's letter, because it frankly avows that tariff tar ation needs trea ment. IT WILL STRENGTHEN HIM GREATLY.

It is calculated by its conservative tone a courageous attitude on all the kving issues to strengtl General Harrison with the people, and it ought elect him President. MAKING MINCEMEAT OF CLEVELAND'S ARGU-MENT.

From The New-York Mad and Express. General Harrison's short, strong clear, honest niences cut to the bone of the Cleveland sophistries, asions and misstatements. COMMANDING HIS ENEMIES' ADMIRATION.

From The New-York World (Dem.)

The letter was well written. PROTECTION ABLY CHAMPIONED.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Republican advocacy of the protective policy is as powerfully and energetically championed.

WIND TAKEN OUT OF DEMOCRATIC SAILS. From The Cincinnatt Enquirer (Dem.) OUTSHINING CLEVELAND IN LITERARY ART.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

It is in every respect an admirable document, and happily in contrast in its simplicity, ease, certainly of fouch and exactness of expression, with the labored, strained, anxious and pompous production of Mr. Cleveland.

DIGNIFIED, MODEST AND FIRM. From The Indianapolis Journal.

The most striking thing about the letter is nodest but dignified tone, and its happy mingling pleasant manner with firmness of purpose and a lation. In this respect the style is the man. CANADA SEES NO SKY-ROCKETS IN IT. From The Toronto Globe.

General Harrison's letter of acceptance is remark-able for the very moderato tone in which he deals with the fisheries and retaliation. MORE FRANK AND MANLY THAN CLEVELAND.

From The Hartford Courant. The Democratic conditate lacks the courage to meet the issue he has raised, and is trying to dodge it. The Republican candidate glories in the Issue, and meets it like a man who has honest convictions and does not fear to speak them.

RIDING NO ONE HOBBY. From The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

It comprehends all questions, being afraid of none and not limited to one—a hobby—that threatens American industries. It is not silent on the rights of citizens for free ballet, or Territories for almission, or soldiers for pensions, or anything else. It is a plain, candid expression of views, not of pretences.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIO LIE NAILED. From The Detroit Free Press. The chief ferror of the letter is given, as might turally be expected, to the Chinese question. There in he no doubt at all that the candidate means to be decistood as entirely sound on that question.

ADVOCATING A PRINCIPLE, NOT A SCHEDULE. From The New-Haven News (Free Trader) The weakhess of General Harrison's position, we contrasted with Mr. Cleveland's, is that the latter a well-defined plan of tax reduction.

IT WILL MAKE VOTES.

From The Chicago Times (Ind.) It is a carefully prepared document, lucidly written, plausibly urged, and though far from conclusive in its argument, calculated to strengthen him with his party. HE WILL WRITE GOOD ANNUAL MESSAGES. n The Syracuse Standard.

The letter of acceptance proves that Renjamin Har-rison, if made President, will send admirable messages FULL OF PITHY, MEANING SENTENCES.

From The Troy Telegram.

It is chock full of epigrammatic thoughts, which will become the watchwords of the campaign. HE HAS STRONG TEMPERANCE CONVICTIONS.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. What he says upon temperance is said as by one ing prefound convictions upon the enormities of imperance and the sacredness of the American

TARIFF REVISION SAGACIOUSLY HANDLED. From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazetta

He defines the issues of the campaign with sharp ness and precision, protection to American industry occupying, if course, the first place. So far as tariff revision is concerned, that is not at issue; the Repubcan party has repeatedly revised the tariff and will

ONE GIRL RESCUED FROM MORMONS.

FOUR LITTLE ONES ALLOWED TO GO WITH THE ELDERS WHO BROUGHT THEM FROM SWEDEN.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on Tuesday evening on the Guion steamer Wyoming, was a party of eighty Mormon converts in charge of two elders of that sect. The party included a young Swedish girl, Emily Sophia Nilson, age fifteen, and four younger girls, the eldest of them only cleven They were all unaccompanied by their parents or other relatives, and told Landing Superinin Europe. He promptly ordered their detention the ground that they had no natural or legal guardians In this country. The girl Nilson was met by her sister Ida, who is living as a domestic servant at No. 677 Henry st., Brooklyn, and has been in this country for

two years. She appealed to the authorities at Castle Garden to prevent her sister from going to Utah with the party and said that her parents in Sweden had written to her that they intended to come here and join the Mor mons, but she had written in reply urging them no to do so. Emily was then taken by Detective Grode to Superintendent Jackson's office upstairs, where she was detained all night. She struggled hard and clung | may to the Mormon elder, N. L. Hasberg, but was finall forced away from him and carried upstairs by five men whom she hicked and fought all the time. Yesterday morning when Superintendent Simplon arrived at Castle Garden he found Passenger Agent Gibson, of the Guion Line, and Emigration Commissioner For-rest holding a consultation with two of the Mormon elders, which resulted in the four younger girls being allowed to go with the Mormons, but the girl Nilson was finally induced to leave the party and go to Brook lyn, with her sister, which she did with great re luctance.

ENDING HIS LIFE WITH A RAZOR. A chambermaid employed at No. 11 East Nine teenth-st. found the dead body of Peter Miller, who occupied a furnished room on the second floor, lying

on the bed at 4 p. m. yesterday with a gaping wound across the throat. A razor clutched in the right hand proved that the wound was self-inflicted. Miller had ccupied the room about a year, but so quiet was he that the other people in the house had learned little about him. He was regular in his habits, apparently wall to do, and was said to be in the whole-sale liquor business. He appeared to be about forty-two years old. A man, who said he was a friend of Miller's called at the house and said he would send an undertaker to remove the body. No reason is known why he should have ended his life. No letters were found in his room. The case will be investigated by

A FIREMAN KILLED BY A TRAIN. Thomas M. Hogg, age twenty-six, a well-known member of the Newark Fire Department, was instantly

of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., sailed for Europe a few months ago for the benefit of his health, he left his son. Robert, the cashier of the works, and Thomas Longbottom, the bookkeeper, in good health. Mr. Hughes sailed for home last Saturday and will arrive and find them both dead. Robert died suddenly a few weeks ago and this doubled the duties and responsibilities of Mr. Longbottom, who overworked himself, caught cold and died at his home early yesterday morning. The dead man was one of the best known and most esteemed residents of Paterson. He

GOVERNOR AMES AGAIN.

RENOMINATED BY MASSACHUSETTS REPUB-LICANS.

ALL THE STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED EX-CEPT TREASURER BEARD, WHO IS TO BE SUCCEEDED BY GEORGE A. MARDEN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Boston, Sept. 12.-The Massachusetts Republican tate Convention was held to-day in Boston, and like ther similar gatherings of representatives of the party n the Old Bay State was largely composed of the nost reputable, sagacious, intelligent men in the There was a commingling of old and young men of the party, and it could not properly be designated as a young or an old man's convention. There were evidences on all sides of carnestness and a determination to make this year memorable in the hisory of the party. The news from Maine and Vermont had evidently inspired the delegates with a determinaion that Massachusetts should make equally as good showing in November as her sister States had done in September. This was evinced by every speaker furing the day, as well as by private conversations, and any allusion to Maine during the progress of the

It was the first Republican Convention in Massa husetts for several years where two candidates contested for the honor of the nomination to the Govern ship. It has been the custom to give the Governor terms in office, but this year there was on the part of some a disposition to retire Governor Ames after his second term. But he was not ready to be relegated to the past and he promptly announced his purpose to make a contest for a third nomination. The only other candidate prominently mentioned for the honor was General W. F. Draper, a prominent woollen manufacturer, of Hopedale. General Drape has many friends throughout the State. In addition to his personal friends and admirers, there were many nore who would have gladly honored him with their otes for Governor. But many leaders of the party early to the canvass decided that it would be unwise to re Governor Ames at present, and Draper entered the onvention with only about one-fourth the delegates eledged to his support. The General's managers, how-ver, probably deemed it good politics to present his ame to the convention and demonstrate his real strength for the sake of getting him in good trim for Dr. Burden, of Attleboro, chairman of the Repub-

onvention was sufficient to raise cheers and applause.

lican State Committee, called the convention to order, and briefly stated the situation. Congressman John D. Long was the permanent presiding and discharged his duties impartially and to the satisfaction of everybody. His ready wit, his promptitude, his good nature and tact, put everybody in good humor. Mr. Long's address was one of the ablest and most eloquent efforts of his life. The temper of the convention was filustrated by its reception of allusions to the Mills bill, the whiskey tax, the public schools, Cleveland's indifference to his pledges, Civil Service reform and other leading quesons, and at times the orator was interrupted overal seconds by deafening cheers and applause. at the conclusion of Mr. Long's speech the platfor was read by Congressman Charles H. Allen, of Lowell. and adopted, with cheers. The allusions to protection and to free schools were received with special applause, which demonstrated the earnest feeling on subjects in Massachusetts. The platform was as

Face to face with a great National political struggle,

Face to face with a great National political struggle, more important in its bearing upon our indistrial system. American dignity, prosperity and glory than any election for twenty years; firsh from an experience of nearly four years of Democratic incapacity and instancerity in the management of public affairs, culminating in a monstrous proposition calculated to break down our industries and dearde our labor, the Republicans of Massachusetts assembled in convention reaffirm their devotion to the principles of the great National Republican party.

We believe that however betrayed, misrepresented and intentionally misunderstood, that party has stood for all those qualities of high morality, far-seeing and conscientions statesmanship, the development of which in National and State affairs has led to a marvellous prosperity of the people and an unparalleled and unapproached National progress. We believe that the people—the pialo people of Abraham Lincoin—have never for a moment lost faith in that party, and today wherever intelligence, divorced from personalities and parrow prejudices, guides, that party stands as the monument of sound conservative and judicious statesmanship. Realizing that much has already been accomplished in the general lice of progressive legislation by the Republican party in the past, we turn our faces to the present and present to the voters of the old commonwealth our platform for the present condition of acairs.

We recognize in the approaching election the time sent to the voters of the old commonwealth out-platform for the present condition of arairs. We recognize in the approaching election the im-portance of the issue of protection to American in-dustries and we uncompromisingly assert our ad-herence to the American idea of a collection of revenue so levied as to be of the greatest help in the development of American enterprises and the cleva-development of American enterprises and the clevarevenue so levied as to be of the greatest help in the development of American enterprises and the elevation of American labor. The bleal commonwealth is that which is peopled, governed and adorned by workmen. We, therefore, insist upon that protective policy which shall keep the American market for Americans and prevent the wass of her workmen from being degraded by the competition of the pauper or the slave below the standard which shall enable them to enjoy the comfort and lessure which are becoming and essential to American citizenship.

shall rescue our tariff laws from such mis-ion and protect the people against dishonest now prevailing, interious that the treasury of the Democratic

harton as shall rescue our farill laws from such infections runtified and protect the people against dishonest practices now prevailing.

It is notorious that the treasury of the Democratic party is largely repleuished from the profits of the liquor salious, the councils of that party largely, directed by it, and the active working forces of the Democratic party made up of the men who are connected with it. while the influence of the church and the home to which the Republican party looks for support, is resisted by it.

We know our enemy. It was natural that the statistics passed by the last Legislature designed to restrain and suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks should have received the almost unanimous support of the Republican members and the almost unanimous opposition of the Democracy.

We approve the action of the Legislature and repeat the resolution of the Republican convention of last year that, believing that the great question has reached a position where it demands settlement, we favor the submission to the people of an amendment to our constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic lequors as a beverage, and in order to accomplish this we call upon all who are opposed to the political control of the grogshop to unite with the Republican party in securing the election of Senators and Representatives who will vote for the submission of this amendment and for further legislation in accord with this declaration.

We invite all lovers of their country to contrast the brave foreign policy of the Republican party, inspired by unbending Americanism, which compelled nearly every firsting by the mental allegiance and to let our cit zens alone—to contrast which for three and a half years, nearly the whole term of its life, has suffered gross wrong and their difficulties of perpetual allegiance and to let our cit zens alone—to contrast such a policy and the timed diplomacy of the present Executive. The Administration which for three and a half years, nearly the whole term of its life,

member of the Newarik Fire Department, was instantly killed at Elizabeth last night, while attempting to board a moving train. The unfortunate young man was to have been married in a few days.

HELD FOR HOBBING HIS EMPLOYERS.

The paint firm of Piser, Doubleday & Co., at No. 220 and 231 Front-st and at No. 2.146 Third ave., in the last year has been robbed of ever \$8.000 aworth of property by some one in its employ. Who the third was the firm could not discover, and placed the case in the hands of Inspector Byrnes's detectives, Jacob and Kush. On Tucslay they discovered the thirf, Hie proved to be Charles Stevens age twenty-six of Williams are and one hundred and thirty-seconds. Stevens had charge of the Harlem store. The detectives played an ingentous tried to capture the thief. They had a man drive up to the Harlem store in a wagon to buy paint, and gave him marked money to pay for it. The bill amounted to \$5.00. Stevens had no change and told the man to keep the thirty cents while he pocketed the \$8 After the purchaser went away Stovens went into a liquest store the parked a drink and placed a marked \$5.011 on the bor is payment, when the detectives took the bill and arrested him. Stevens weakened at once and confessed his guild. Institute Gorman, at Juderson Market Court, yestently committed Stevens for trial. and arrested him. Stevens weakened at once and confessed his guilt. Fusilee Gorman, at Jederson Market Court, yes tenday committed Stevens for trail.

THE CASHIEE AND THE BOOKKEEPER DEAD.

When Robert S. Hughes, secretary and chief manager of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., welled for Europe a few months are for the heading of his.

Mational Republican party at its National Conver in Chicago in June of the National candidates of the party vinced that in the state-man, Benjamin Harrison, in the sound financier and legislator, Levi P. Mor the party offers a ticket sure to commune their to voters of this country who desire a safe, econom and honest administration of National affairs.

ernor George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, and General William F. Draper, of Hopedale. They were inated unanimously. Lieutenant-Governor Brackett ecretary of State Pierce, Auditor Ladd and Attorney Genaral Waterman were all nominated by acclamation, and then the convention entered upon the first contest of the day-the choice of a candidate for State Treasurer. A. W. Beard, who has filled the office acceptably for two years, declined a renomination acceptably for two years, declined a renomination this year, having decided to run for Congress in the Hild District. Four prominent men were nominated for the office-George A. Marden of Lowell; William E. Blunt, of Haverhill; Jacob A. Dresser, of Roston; Eben C. Müllken, of New-Bedford. Mr. Marden was the last one to be prominently mentioned for the office and he was vetorious, receiving 523 out of 967 votes cast. Mr. Marden is the editor and part owner of "The Lowell Daily Courier." He has had several years' experience in both branches of the Legislature, was Speaker of the House for two years and was eleft of the House for nine years. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and served in the war. Mr. Marden is a man of good attainments and one of the most popular genifemen in the State. He is an earnest, faithful worker in the party and is president of the Republican League of Massachusetts.

LIQUOR DEALERS ADOPT A PLATFORM.

HIGH LICENSE AND PROHIBITION COMPARED UNFAVORABLY WITH LOCAL OPTION.

Yesterday's session of the National Protective Asociation of Beer, Wine and Liquor Dealers at Chickering Hall was called to order by President Atherton, at 11 o'clock. The first report received was that of the committee on organization, including nominations for officers. The report was accepted, making J. M. Atherton, of Kentucky, president, and Colonel McK. Loeser, of New-York, vice-president. The secretary and treasurer will be selected to-day by a special committee with power to act. The committee on resolutions next reported, and submitted a platform which was adopted.

The main point made in it was that if the policy advocated by the National Protective Association for the regulaton of the liquor traffic could be carried out, would be shown that the organization was really a greater friend of and a more effective agency for temperance than prohibition. It proposed to mitigate the evils of intemperance by such a regulation of the retail trade as would seem best suited for each locality, and not by any uniform system, such as I contemplated by Prohibition or high license. The members favor a reduction of the number of saloons. and propose to proteot those of the better class while abolishing those of the lower grade. The system by which brewers lend money to individuals to set them up in the liquor business is also condemned in the

ts branches. The convention then voted \$1,000 to the Jackson-ville sufferers and adjourned. Last evening the local jobbers in wine, beer and spirits entertained the visiting delegates with a dinner at Delmonico's.

MR. BENNETT HAS A RELAPSE.

THE ASSAULT UPON HIM AS MYSTEBIOUS AS EVER-THE POLICE WILL SAY NOTHING.

Daniel H. Bennett, the New-York broker who was murderously assaulted on Saturday night at his home, No. 130 1-2 Porrest-st., Jersey City Heights, had a relapse yesterday, and while his physicians do not think his condition immediately critical, he is by no means out of danger. If the police have made any progress in solving the mystery, they are not willing to disclose has not abandoned the theory that the assault might much faith in it. He leans to the theory that it was an "inside job." but has not obtained sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest. All the clews that have been found, slight as they are, are diligently worked up, but as yet nothing of a definite character has resulted.

The Chief and Captain Smith had a prolonged inter view yesterday with Mr. Bennett and his family, but what transpired has not been disclosed. Mrs. Ben nett and her daughter, who returned home on Tuesday night, are highly indignant that even the slightest sus-Augustus. Mr. Bennett said there was nothing mysterious about the open parlor window and the removal of the screen. He thought he must have removed the screen himself and opened the window, as he was in the habit of doing it in order to admit fresh air. Augustus Bennett still holds to the theory that the window was opened by a burglar. James Highee, the expressman, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in two burglaries in the vicinity of Mr. Bennett's house on Saturday night, was honorably discharged yesterday, there being no evidence against

"-PREMIER" MILLS'S DUPLICITY.

HOW THE MANIPULATOR OF THE "DARK-LANTERN" BILL TALKS ONE WAY AND LOOKS ANOTHER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12 (Special).—" The Bulletin" of the American Iron and Steel Association, issued to-day, speaking of Mr. Mills and his free-trade bill, American Citizens', National and Northern Assurance of London.

To please the few who protest against the protective principles of our tariff system, Mr. Mills says that his bill would reduce our large surplus revenus from customs by over \$50,000,000, and to hoodwink the great body of our people who believe in adequate protection to home industry he declares that his bill would reduce duties on dutiable goods an average of only 4.61 per cent. Mr. Mille's duplicity may be exposed in another way. He totally suppresses the fact that having made lar additions by his bill from the present dutiable list the free list, the present dutiable list is affected by the articles made free of duty, as well as by the articles on which the duty is simply reduced. The foreign value making the average ad valorem rate on dutilable articles 47.10 per cent. By reducing the rates on some of these articles and making others wholly free of duty, Mr. Mills remits duties amounting in the appregate, as he states, to \$50,591,036. Hence the average rate of duty on articles which are now desirable would be reduced on articles which at 10 per cent to 35.84 per cent, which is a reduction of nearly one-fourth, or of nearly 24 per cent. What protection would this average rate afford to our manufacturers and workingmen against foreign competition while wages in nearly all American industries are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than the wages paid in similar industries abroad, and when it is well known that about 80 per cent of the value of all products is made up of wages paid to labort

A COMET APPROACHING THE EARTH. fessor Barnard and himself a week ago is apparently moving almost directly toward the earth. Obser-tions by Professor Brooks this morning show the cor-to be growing brighter and longer. It is in

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY MEETS AGAIN. The first of the series of fall and winter meetings of the Medico-Legal Society was held at the Hotel Buckingham last evening. An interesting paper was read on the sub-ject, "Should Inebriates be Punished by Death for Crime?" by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn. "The Paysiology and Psychology of Crime," written by the Rev. Dr. William Tucker, of Mt. Glicad, Ohio, was read by Dr. let to Mr. Earton to do the dredging at 30 cents a T. H. Macarthur. A general discussion followed. About gard. The Canadian Government was applied to twenty-five new members were elected by the society. to aid in the work, as it was intended that the middle which now numbers 155. Committees were appointed to investigate and report on the following subjects: "What recommendations should the Medico-Legal Society make to the public authorities as to the best methods of carrying nto effect the new law of the punishment of death in cap-

a rear house, No. 5 Sullivan st. Last night Maria Hanley, Sweeney's steedaughter, and a woman named Gardener called. A dispute arose between Sweeney and his step-daughter. He got enruged and threw a lighted lamp at the absence of Secretary Sheehan at the Buffalo the burning oil poured down her face and chest, burning | tary. The finance committee reported that Rogers, her saverely. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Shanley & Co.'s bid for the construction of the iron-

HUGO PRITSCH RECOVERING.

Hugo Fritsch, the Austro-Hungarian Consul at this port, he has been dangerously ill at the Engelerbocker Club, was somewhat improved last evening. On Saturday ordered new bids to be advertised for. For furnishing Mr. Frisch returned from Nowport, not feeling well, and within a day or two was confined to his bed. Dr. S. Rutherford Morris, of \$19,350, the lowest. The contract was awarded ac-No. 36 West Thirty-ninth-st., was summoned on Monday | cordingly. evening, and found him suffering from a dangerous attack of heart disease. A telegram was at once sent to Mrs. Fritsch at Newport, who arrived in this city on Tuesday

Cerener Ferdinand Levy was made happy last night at

the Vienna Cafe by the presentation of an engrossed ad-dress and an exidized silver cup. The testimonials are from one hundred and fifty of the Coroner's personal was a native of England and had been many years in the employ of the Regers Company. He leaves a widow at secretary of the Regers Company. He leaves a widow at secretary of the Regers of Melanics' Building and Loan Association. He had served two terms in the Board of Education, being elected as Republican.

Arrested 131 Times.

Not long ago a man was before a New-York index who has broken as faithful official and public-spirited man. The address is about 40x50 inches and the cup is 221-2 inches high. Each has a picture of the Coroner and illustrations signalizing his course in the Linemen Murray and Parrish cases. The address cost \$400 and the cup \$200. Congressman Fitch made proposed for presidential electors at large ex-Govum and an fity of the Coroner's personal friends, given as fributes to him as a faithful official and asserted that he had been arrested 131 Times.

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In stock a large number of tastefully upholstered parlor suits, odd chairs, etc., which the lateness in the season impels us to offer at a considerable reduction on regular prices.

"Buy of the Maker."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

104, 106, 108 West 14th-st.

Parquette Floors, Wood Mantels, and all kinds of fur-

After that there were numerous toasts and pleasant evening was enjoyed by all

BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN HUNTINGTON. THE POST OFFICE AND A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AMONG THEM-CITIZENS FIGHTING

THE FLAMES. A large fire occurred in Huntington, L. I., early yesterday morning, which caused a heavy damage in the business part of the village. At about 12:30 a. m., as Charles Colyer, Robert Rogers and Albert Griffiths were returning from a wedding reception, they detected the smell of smoke when in front of the premises of H. S. & J. M. Brush & Co., in Main-st. Colyer was employed as clerk by the firm of Brush & Co., which kept a general store, and oarded with the family of James M. Brush in the house adjoining the store. Colyer hastily entered the dwelling of his employer and notified the latter of his suspicion that a fire was smouldering somewhere on the premises. Mr. Brush and his clerk made an examination of the premises and on reaching the upper floor of the store building, found that a fire had broken out in the room directly over the Post Office.

An alarm was quickly given and a large number of citizens and the Volunteer Fire Department were soon on the scene. Protect on Fire Company, No. 1, was the first to arrive and the firemen threw a stream through the windows directly over the Post Office. By this time the fire had gained much Headway and the water had little effect in checking the progress of the flames. The firemen directed their efforts to save adjoining buildings, but they met with but little There was a scarcity of water and in fifteen success. minutes after the fire broke out it looked as if the entire business section of the village would be de-

East of the Post Office building, where the fire broke out, was Scudder's blacksmith shop and carriage factory, which was totally destroyed. The Western Union Telegraph Company had an office in the same building. From the carriage factory the flames comnunicated to the Second Presbyterian Church, which the firemen made an heroic effort to save, but to no purpose. When it was realized that there was no chance of saving the church the firemen and the citizens set to work to removing the furn ture and carpets and everything that was movable from the burning building. The organ was destroyed with the The Rev. S. T. Carter, pastor of the church, led the citizens in their efforts to save it. engine was stationed on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Carter and water drawn from a cistern was thrown on Barr's jewelry store was the first building west of the Post Office to be destroyed. joining the latter was the Huntington Bank Building, which was badly gutted. The contents of the safe in the bank were not affected by the fire-

Charles R. Street, a lawyer, owner of the Post Office building, is the postmaster in Huntington. He and County Judge Thomas Young had law offices in the building and both lost valuable libraries. Among the other places destroyed was Gildersleeve's blacksmith shop, Grunman Brothers' stationery store and a large barn with its contents at the rear of the store of Brush & Co. The burned district extends along Main-st. and Railroad-ave., and the buildings

destroyed were mostly frame structures. The total loss, it is estimated, will foot up at least \$75,000. The firm of Brush & Co. is among the heaviest losers. James Brush said last night that the firm's loss would probably exceed \$20,000. Second Presbyterian Church was one of the hand-somest churches on the north side of Long Island and was valued at \$20,000. The building was insured to the amount of \$16,000. Postmaster Street's loss is about 88,000. County Judge Young valued his library which was destroyed at \$500. The Government's loss is difficult to estimate, as it is not known at present what amount of property was in the Post Office. Huntington Bank's loss is comparatively light. The other losses range from \$1,200 to \$6,000.

men who were the first to discover it, say that the fire or ginated near the rear end of the Post Office, but from what cause they are unable to determine. It is the belief of many that a herosene lamp exploded and caused the fire. There is much speculation as to the origin of the

Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 12 (Special).—The knitting factory at Elmer, twelve miles north of this city. was destroyed by fire last night. The plant which

was owned by George Selb, was valued at \$6,000, and insured for \$3,500 in the Royal, of London. FACTS ABOUT THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

KNITTING FACTORY BURNED.

HOW THE FIRST DREDGING OF THE CHANNEL CAME TO BE DONE. A dispatch from Ottawa was published yesterday concerning the dredging of the channel on the St. Chair flats. in 1855, which contained some errors. The movement to secure the dredging of the original channel started in Buffalo, and Watson A. Fox. now a railroad underwriter in New-York City, then a prominent citizen of Buffalo, took an active part in

A meeting of the citizens of Buffalo was held to investigate the matter, and it was found that property worth \$600,000 had been lost on these flats. Then a committee of the Board of Trade of Buffalo was formed, with Mr. Fox as chairman, to raise subscriptions in Buffalo to dredge out a channel on the Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 12.-Professor Brooks says | flats. About \$6,000 was raised in Buffalo; nearly that the new comet discovered independently by Pro- \$5,000 was subscribed in Chicago also. It was at first proposed to do the work by means of private Observa- subscriptions, but it was afterward decided to apply to Congress for an appropriation. Mr. Filmore favored this, as did also his partner, Mr. Havens, and Congress appropriated \$50,000. Captain Whipple, of

the United States Army engineers, now General Whipple, was put in charge of the work. At first Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, proposed to have a dredging boat built at a cost of \$45,000, but as this would have exhausted nearly the whole appropriation, the War Department was persuaded to give up this idea. A contract was finally yard. The Canadian Government was applied to of the channel should be exactly on the Canadian The Canadian Government appropriated the. The Canadian Government appropriated £ 4,000, to be paid when the dredging was completed. The work was done successfully and the money was paid both by the United States and Canadian Governments.

This channel remained in good condition and proved useful for fifteen or twenty years. Then the United States Covernment, built, whelly in American line.

THROWING A LAMP AT HIS STEP DAUGHTER.

Instice Gorman, at the Jederson Market Police Court resterday, committed Michael J. Sweeney to jail without ball. Sweeney and his wife occupy the top floor of a rear house, No. 5 Sullivan.

The Mayor, President Duane and Commissioners Howe and Tucker were the only members of the Aquether. He got enraged and threw a lighted lamp at the absence of Secretary Sheehan at the Buffalo Con-The lamp struck her on the head and broke, and vention, Auditor Julius Caesar Lulley acted as secrelined masonry aqueduct near Shaft 30, the only bid offered, which was \$63,950, and \$8,390 above the engineer's estimates, was excessive. Upon the committee's suggestion, the Board rejected the bid, and ported Coldwell, Wilcox & Co.'s bid of \$1,290 each, or

A resolution offered by Commissioner Howe was adopted, approving the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which advised that the contractors are bound to pay their workmen in cash, and not in "store orders." All contractors now engaged on the Aqueduct will be served with a notice that upon any further violation of law in this respect, the Board will proceed as advised by the Corporation Counsel.